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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 3, 1909.

SOME FIGURES.

The new City directory gives to the City and suburbs, including Murray, Sandy, West Jordan and Garfield, a population of 16,230. But, lest the official count next year should be disappointing, it is explained that the United States census does not include in the population of the City, anyone living outside the City limits, and that this fact accounts for the discrepancy in the figures. Would it not be more consistent and correct for the directory to give an idea of the actual population in the City each year, instead of grouping a larger part of the inhabitants of the entire valley as the population of one city?

In 1900 the directory estimated the population of the City at 84,608. The United States census found only 53,531, a difference of 31,077. In other words the official count found only 62 per cent of the estimated total. It was disappointing to many. If the same proportion is maintained this year the actual total of the City's population is only 74,492, instead of 116,230; but even that is a satisfactory increase during the past decade.

The figures tell another tale worth while considering. It has been claimed that Salt Lake has had no growth worth speaking of before the advent of the present administration. But the tables show that the increase in actual names in the directory of 1902, over the previous year, was 3,348; the following year, 2,573, and 1905, 3,952. The increase of 1906 in actual names was only 2,566. The following year the directory showed an increase of 5,566 over the names printed the previous year, but as the increase of 1906 over 1907 fell to 3,612, it is a fair inference that the 8,000 in the directory of 1906 was not all an increase of the population, but represented rather a more thorough and extensive canvass. The increase of 1906 over 1905 fell again to 1,942, very little above the increase shown for the year 1900, and far below that of 1902, 1903, and 1905. Compare the following tables:

Year	Population	Change
1898	1,063	
1899	1,062	-1
1900	1,733	+671
1901	1,014	-719
1902	1,348	+334
1903	1,713	+365
1904	1,341	-372
1905	3,952	+2,611
1906	2,566	-1,386
1907	5,566	+3,000
1908	3,612	-1,954
1909	1,942	-1,668

The absurdity of some of the calculations based on the directory may be apparent from the fact that such calculations show an actual decrease of the estimated population for the years 1903 and 1905, whereas the names added to the volume during those two years totaled 2,573 and 3,952 respectively. There is something about figures to the effect that they do not lie; unfortunately, there is also an impression that anything can be proved by figures.

PROHIBITION OR LICENSE.

Mr. George G. Brown, vice president of the National Modern License league, asks for space in the "News" for a communication dated Louisville, Ky., July 28. He says:

"Not so very long ago you printed an editorial entitled 'Brewers and Prohibition' in which you called attention to the offer of the Texas brewers to donate \$100,000 to charitable institutions if it cannot be shown that more alcoholic liquor is consumed in 'dry' or prohibition states than in those where its sale is restricted by license and regulation and you ask:

"Are the brewers, then, everywhere fighting the prohibition law, not because it reduces the sale of their product, but simply because they dislike to make more money by reason of that law? Their position is not clear. It is supposed they went into the brewing business simply to make money, and if the prohibition law permanently increases their profits, why do they fight so strenuously against it?"

"Prohibition is opposed by the legitimate liquor interests, because it destroys their trade with licensed dealers in whatever territory prohibition is adopted and because it destroys and confiscates the property and business of the distiller, brewer, etc., when the territory in which such business and property is located becomes 'dry.' The fact that the people in such territory continue to drink liquor is no compensation to the man whose business has been confiscated.

"The self-respecting distiller, brewer or dealer naturally feels that the passing of prohibition laws does him an injustice in that it deprives his business by putting the trade into the hands of lawbreakers in 'dry' territory and has a tendency to cause the people to judge the liquor interests by the standard of the despicable bootlegger."

Our correspondent would have us believe that the reasons prohibition is opposed by the liquor vendors are these: Prohibition destroys their trade with licensed retailers, and confiscates their property; and it degrades the business by putting it into the hands of lawbreakers.

If prohibition destroys the trade with licensed dealers, does that prove that more alcoholic liquor is consumed where such business is destroyed? We think not. Experience teaches that where the saloon is open as a legitimate institution its influence for evil is multiplied. An open saloon can do more harm by its openly flaunted vice and its temptation than any place where secrecy and

concealment are necessary. And where the officers of the law perform their duty the evils of secret liquor selling are greatly reduced. If prohibition does nothing else than put the saloons out of commission it is worth while. But that is not the question at issue. The Texas brewers contended that more liquor is sold and consumed in "dry" than in "wet" territory. To say that prohibition destroys the licensed trade is no proof of the Texas proposition.

As for prohibition confiscating the property of retail liquor dealers, that is only true in the sense that the abolition of any nuisance is a confiscation of property. No one has a right to maintain a nuisance on the ground that property rights are inviolable. A man may have the sacred right to own a garbage pile, but he must not keep it where it becomes an offense to the public, or to his neighbors. It is the same with the property rights in a business that ruins the youth, brings misery to thousands of homes, entails unnecessary expenses to the community for the taking care of criminals and paupers, and paves the way to perdition for countless numbers.

But the chief point, in the communication is the reference to law-breaking. Our correspondent would have us believe that the self-respecting distiller, brewer or dealer objects to prohibition because it puts his trade into the hands of lawbreakers.

Now, that is almost funny. There may, of course, be saloonkeepers who are not law-breakers, but they are few and far between. If the liquor interests really had any objection to dealing with law-breakers, they would not sell much of their stuff. The saloon, speaking generally and always allowing for exceptions, is notorious for law breaking. It keeps open after hours, and on Sundays and holidays, in defiance of law. It buys the silence of city officials and officers. And, furthermore, it prostitutes politics by throwing its influence in favor of officials it can bribe, in order to perpetuate lawlessness. By this it becomes the ally of gamblers, thieves and murderers. And then for the vice president of the National License league to tell us that the liquor interests oppose prohibition because it compels them to deal with law-breakers!

He should not undertake, in behalf of the bootlegger, to call the pot black. The bootlegger is not so very much more of a law-breaker than the saloon man who bribes an officer and then resorts to all kinds of thieving business to get the money back. But all this has nothing to do with the question at issue. The Texas brewers claim that more liquor is sold under prohibition than under license. If that were true they would not oppose prohibition.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

Notwithstanding the assuring dispatches from Madrid stating that the insurrection in Catalonia had been suppressed and the frantic efforts to prevent news from reaching the outside world, it is now said that a number of communes in the district have proclaimed a republic. An effort is being made to make it appear as if this was the work of anarchists, but anarchists do not agitate for a republican form of government.

The fact is that the Spanish government has refused to furnish the city of Barcelona adequate police protection and many of the lawless element have, for that reason, flocked to that city. It has become a gathering place for many anarchists and the government has rather encouraged this, so as to have an excuse for treating the people generally as outlaws and rebels. But the love of freedom and independence that has dictated the Catalonians in their struggle with tyranny is the very opposite of anarchism. The Catalonians are devoted to literature and the arts, and they are demanding local self-government. The strain between the Catalonians and Castilians may have been increased by the necessity of drafting men for the war in Morocco, but the trouble is of long standing.

ECONOMY IN FOOD.

Do not the present high prices of the various food products in America demand a stricter economy in the use of food than has been the prevailing custom?

America is rich and productive but where is the family in moderate circumstances that can afford to be wasteful under present conditions? Complaints about the increased cost of living seem to be quite general among wage earners and people of moderate incomes. The figures showing the precise extent of the increase are not, however, easy to tabulate.

Local markets seem to vary a good deal according to the section of the country in which they are located and there is even some difference arising from the nature of the establishments doing retail business, so that general averages are somewhat difficult to ascertain. Taking the country as a whole, however, and basing its calculations on the daily market quotations in all the greater markets of trade for the past twelve years, Bradstreet's reports disclose, in a general way, the entire situation.

The statistics of this reliable publication show that between July 1, 1896, and July 1, 1909, breadstuffs and live stock have more than doubled in price; provisions, fruits, hides and leather have increased over 50 per cent and textiles 60 per cent.

In the case of food articles of universal consumption it is shown that on July 1, 1899, flour cost 100 per cent more than on July 1, 1896, beef over 80 per cent, pork about 150 per cent, mutton 125 per cent, hams 33 1/3 per cent, bacon over 170 per cent, lard over 130 per cent, butter 70 per cent and potatoes over 130 per cent.

These advances are enormous in ratio and far-reaching in their significance. They indicate that the poor must henceforth practice a far stricter economy in food, especially as to the unnecessary wasting of food, than has been the rule in the average American household. Bradstreet's figures show, moreover, that even within the last year the increase in prices has gone on almost without interruption. Flour has risen nearly 60 per cent, pork over

20 per cent, mutton nearly the same, hams almost 10 per cent, butter 18 per cent and coffee over 35 per cent. Beef is one of the few articles which did not materially increase in price.

All people will do well to take careful notice of these market figures. They appeal strongly for the application of strict economy in the use of food. It is little wonder that public courses in cooking and in household economy, given in various parts of the country, are becoming popular. It is always wrong to commit waste; but to waste food in the face of such changes as the market reports are now revealing would appear to be one of the gravest blunders that families or communities could commit.

A flighty man can never be a good aviator.

When a man falls on a waxed floor he waxes wroth.

The streets are very rarely in the limelight at night.

One sometimes finds a bleached hair in bleached flour.

"Why do women marry?" asks an exchange. Because.

Merry widows are produced every day in the local courts.

Often the architect is the architect of the contractor's fortune.

As a letter writer the President is meeting with a good deal of success.

It is better to make the tariff bills than the "canned music" of a people.

There is nothing so all-but-alike about a circus as the music, so called.

Provision is made for the ultimate consumer in the schedule on food stuffs.

A backbone is of no use unless there is a good-sized, sensible brain at the top of it.

At Mellilla it is the last sight of somebody besides the Moor that is being heard.

If people loved their neighbors as they love themselves, the neighbors simply couldn't stand it.

If a man honestly and sincerely tells Satan to get behind him, Satan will never back him up.

A Denver girl is going to marry a Japanese who, she says, is her affinity. Beware of affinities.

There are no prudes these days but those who have taken their places are not an improvement.

Tell your wife you are threatened with appendicitis and she will give you anything you want to eat.

Space will always be available for airships, aeroplanes and dirigible balloons no matter how many fill the air.

The milkmen have adopted as their motto, "not how much but how good." As to the first part they are having perfect success.

The Spanish government has such good news, and so much of it, too, from Barcelona that it refuses to give any of it out.

King Alfonso is much depressed over the situation in Spain. It would be a matter of great surprise if he were elated over it.

President Taft says no "Joker" was put in the hide and leather schedule. He should know, for no one recognizes a joke sooner than he does.

Has Colonel Roosevelt run out of ammunition? If not, why these reports of his attending social functions instead of his slaying of the anthropophagi?

Half a dozen West Point cadets are to be dismissed for hazing. If they are to be reinstated, it would be better not to dismiss them, which would save the farce of a dismissal.

The "logic" of the Anti-Mormon and "American" party organ is really amusing at times. It always proceeds on the theory of Master Charles Car that "one circumstance is worth a hundred facts."

OBSTINATE COLOMBIANS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the controversy between the Colombian congress and President Reyes, which has culminated in the resignation of the president of the United States at least will be inclined to sympathize with Reyes and to vote the congress an obstinate, shortsighted set of men. The president has from the first stood for Colombia's best interests, so far as events can be interpreted at this distance. He sought to soften the blow to his nation's prestige contained in the Panama secession. The immediate cause of disagreement between congress and Reyes was over the question of the ratification of the United States treaty of the Panama canal, by which Colombia would have received substantial remuneration for the loss of her isthmian department. This treaty was offered by the United States as a sort of consolation to Colombia—a half acknowledgment of the injustice done her in the Panama coup. Reyes, of course, urged the ratification of this tripartite agreement.

WHAT MADE PROSPERITY.

Louisville Post.

Economists too often lose sight of the effect of mechanical developments upon the material condition of a nation, upon its philosophical outlook. Because there is needed a concentration of authority and a concentration of capital in order to use most effectively modern machinery, it follows that there will be and that there must be a concentration of authority and of political force, which effects we call centralization. It was this increased activity of government agencies, this consolidation of industrial agencies, this expansion of their energies at home and this accumulation of the savings of six years that opened a new era in American commerce, industry and politics with the treaty of Paris. It was these influences that produced "good times." The influences of two years of recuperation, enforced economy and great crops will produce another era of prosperity, whether the tariff be increased or decreased. But a lessening of the

tariff burdens will augment the power of the people to do great things industrially.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER.

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

Someone has said: "The majority of people are rather loosely put together. What they need is not to dangle and let go, but to take hold of themselves and turn their reorganized life into a wise channel." More indiscriminate "letting go" is never desirable. Stoutly assert your divine right to be a man, to hold your head up and look the world in the face; step bravely to the front, whatever opposes, and the world will make way for you. To think you are able almost to be so; to resolve to be well, to be happy, contented and successful will make realities out of apparent impossibilities.

What you need to cultivate is a faith and trust in the God of our life, and the source of our world; the tenacity of purpose that will not quail nor turn aside, a courage that never recognizes defeat. If you trust in God and yourself, you can annihilate any obstacle. Learn to look at the bright side. Keep the sunshine of living faith in your heart and under all circumstances allow no discouragement and despondency to take possession of your mind.

JUST FOR FUN.

"They say Jagsby is a very philosophical sort of a fellow."

"He is that," I remember one day when I was with him he said he wished he had money enough to buy a horse of spirit."

"Well, he hadn't, but he said it might be worse, as he had enough to buy a pony of brandy."—Baltimore American.

A Friend's Hat.

"It looks modish."

"But I have a suspicion."

"Well?"

"I believe it is her last year's hat, retitled and turned upside down."

—Kansas City Journal.

The Advantage.

Friend. Why do you encourage these women's suffrage meetings? Surely you don't approve of them?"

Husband. Approve? With all my heart! I like them. Without finding my wife waiting to ask questions.—Kansas City Journal.

Getting Started.

"My dear," said Wedderly the other morning, "business is dull just now and we must economize."

"Very well," replied Mrs. Wedderly. "I'll save all the places in town where bargains are to be had, so write me out a check and I will begin economizing with the money as soon as I can get it cashed."—Chicago News.

A Christian Warning.

We deem it a solemn duty to warn young couples either to avoid 28-cent hammocks, or to hang them very low. Christian Work and Evangelist.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The midsummer fiction number of Harper's Magazine is full to the brim with good reading, not by any means all fiction. A short story by Prince Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rivers) is begun, having the alluring title of "Trix and Over-the-Moon"; and the remarkable group of short stories, are by Maurice Maeterlinck, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Elinor Macartney-Lane, Josephine Daskam Bacon, Irving Bacheller, Margaret Cameron and Eva Cannon Brooks, and Alice Brown. There is an article, "A Journey to the Great Wall of China," in which the explorer, William Edgar Gell, continues his account of that wonder of the world. Another explorer, Charles Wellington Furlong, takes the reader into the Unknown Land of the Onas, those southernmost people of the world, and the least civilized. W. J. Aylward gives an interesting account of a trip he made for Harper's with a fleet of barges plying on our Atlantic coast, in which a view is given of a little-known but dangerous phase of sea-faring life. An article, "A Journey to the Great Wall of China," in which the explorer, William Edgar Gell, continues his account of that wonder of the world. Another explorer, Charles Wellington Furlong, takes the reader into the Unknown Land of the Onas, those southernmost people of the world, and the least civilized. W. J. Aylward gives an interesting account of a trip he made for Harper's with a fleet of barges plying on our Atlantic coast, in which a view is given of a little-known but dangerous phase of sea-faring life. An article, "A Journey to the Great Wall of China," in which the explorer, William Edgar Gell, continues his account of that wonder of the world. Another explorer, Charles Wellington Furlong, takes the reader into the Unknown Land of the Onas, those southernmost people of the world, and the least civilized. W. J. Aylward gives an interesting account of a trip he made for Harper's with a fleet of barges plying on our Atlantic coast, in which a view is given of a little-known but dangerous phase of sea-faring life.

Harper's Magazine for August contains several articles of timely interest, both for the engineer and for the general reader. Thus, the increasing production of gold, of silver and of copper, interest to all departments of commerce and industry, is directly affected by the development of modern gold-dredging machinery, a subject which is treated in a thorough manner by Mr. George B. Mosely, and with numerous illustrations. Mr. Percy Allen continues his review of the extending use of the large gas engine, this installment covering the most recent designs and installations in the United States. The following and concluding portion including large gas engines of the two-cycle type. The increasing tendency toward the concentration of power-generating plants in large central stations, and the value to the broad review of central-station design by Mr. H. de Berkeley Parsons, this including both the technical and the commercial features of this important industrial development. The article is only a few of the many features of this magazine—12 West, Thirty-first St., New York.

The following are among the features of Harper's Bazar for August: "The Biography of a Boy," chapter II, Josephine Daskam Bacon; "Sympathy as a Remedy," Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "Johnny," by Charles Hanson Towne; "The Discipline of Delight," a story, Priscilla Leonard; "The Joy of Living," a poem, John Kendrick Bangs; "Educational Ideals for the Future," Mary E. Woolley; "In the Land of Windmills," Eva Madden; "Women's Work for Their Cities," E. B.; "Camping for Rest and Recreation," Rosamond Loomis; "The Housewifery Problems," "Bazar" Readers; "Fashions for Between Seasons," for elderly women, summer house gowns and practical summer gowns, Marie Ollivier; "How to Furnish a College Room," Martha Cutler; "Zoe's Masterpiece," a story, Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Farewell and Hall," a poem, Amelia Edith Huxtable; "Sun and Air as Physicians," Maud Howe; "Catering for a Large Family," Jane Calhoun; "World-famous Receipts," "Decorations for a Summer Cottage," Hedwig Von Schlegel; "A New Method of Flesh Reduction," "The Best Thing Our Club Ever Did," a symposium; "Crochet-trimmed Towels," Gaille Alan Lewis; "Pleasant and Country Polices," Florence Howe Hall; "New Ways of Cooking Vegetables," Josephine Grenier; "With the Editor," and "In Jound Vein,"—Harper & Bros., New York.

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